

1938

## The College News, 1938-04-20, Vol. 24, No. 22

Students of Bryn Mawr College

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# THE COLLEGE NEWS

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BRYN MAWR AND WAYNE, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1938

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## Laski Stigmatizes English Government As Anti-Democratic

### Popular Control is Threatened By Reactionary Legislation Against Labor

### SOCIALISTS HOPE FOR PEACEFUL REVOLUTION

Goodhart, April 14.—Speaking on *The British Labor Party and Democracy*, Mr. Harold Laski, of the University of London, declared that Labor will utilize the machinery of democratic government as long as this means is open to it. True democracy can only survive if all parties are willing to abide by the declared will of the people.

If the constitutional machinery is deliberately altered so as to restrict Labor, or if "attempts are made to sabotage the declared will of the people, it will be the duty of a labor government to maintain its authority, even to the extent of suspending normal constitutional processes."

Looking at England today, said Mr. Laski, there is reason to doubt that the Conservative party would respect the fundamental rules of democracy if a Labor government came into power. He believes that the present government is more allied in sympathy and purposes with Germany and Italy than with the democracies which are struggling all over Europe.

Mr. Laski cited some of the evidence for his belief that the Conservative and Liberal parties are seeking to restrict democracy. The Trades Disputes Act of 1927 is a serious blow to the organizing power of unions, particularly in the political field. Also, since 1919 many convictions for "incitement to riot" have been obtained on the weakest evidence. It is notable that sentences inflicted on leftists have been far more severe than those on British fascists.

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## Brand Blanshard Speaks For Collective Security

### Helps Formulate College Peace Day Resolutions

Common Room, April 19.—Collective security is the only means of preventing another general war within the next few months or years, stated Dr. Brand Blanshard, head of the Department of Philosophy at Swarthmore. He spoke at a joint meeting sponsored by the Peace Council, the International Club and the A. S. U.

No other method, Dr. Blanshard believes, will be effective in "slowing down the general acceleration towards a general conflagration." Besides collective security, two other courses are generally advocated: Pacifism and neutrality.

Pacifism is advocated by a large and increasing group, both in England and the United States. It believes first, that "peaceful persuasion" is the only course compatible with Christianity; secondly, that the only way to appeal to a reasonable human being is by reason; thirdly, that pacifism has worked when it has been employed, as it was by Gandhi in India and by the Jews in the Roman Empire.

In nine cases out of ten, Dr. Blanshard admits, this point-of-view is the sound one. In the tenth case, however, pacifism is a complete failure, and so cannot be generally accepted. He pointed out that reason can succeed only when the appeal can be made to a rational being, not to "homicidal maniacs or sadists," while the cleansing of the Temple and the denunciation of the Pharisees seem to refute the idea that Jesus was a pacifist. As for the "success" of pacifism, there are hundreds of instances in history of non-resisting movements or individuals crushed by force, as were the Protestants in Spain.

The second method generally urged

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## Council Hears Petition For Senior Automobiles

### Plans to Lengthen College Year Suggested at Meeting

In the general discussion of the College Council, the two major problems were: the question of a longer college year, and a senior petition for permission to have automobiles. After the discussion, Miss Park showed the members of the Council the architect's sketches for the new Library Wing.

Miss Howe said that the bedroom furniture for Rhoads North and South has been generally approved, since she has not yet heard any adverse criticism. A sample bureau, desk and chair can be seen in the downstairs stage dressing-room in Goodhart. One of the windows of the Science Building has been painted greyish-white to blend with the color of the stone, and to give an idea of the possible total effect. The architect's plan was to have all the windows this color, but many people like the effect of brightness given by the red frames.

In connection with the question of a longer college year, it was suggested that Commencement Week be shortened to give students the few extra days before Commencement. Miss Schenck thought that what they needed was a longer period in which to organize material. Miss Ward's plan was to shorten the examination period to one week; the first week of the ordinary two week period would then be used to study for examinations, and in the case of the seniors, as a reading period.

Mary Sands brought up the senior petition for cars, as a means of relaxation in times of stress. Miss Park gave her reasons against this: that such a privilege should extend to all the undergraduates and not a hierarchical few, and that parking problems would therefore become difficult; that the country surrounding Bryn Mawr is dangerous for driving because it has much of the traffic and none of the police protection of a city; finally, that the free use of cars by students in colleges seemed everywhere to create a kind of restlessness which is a poor background for the semi-professional work they do. Bryn Mawr in its short year asks its students to work fairly hard and would like to begin there a kind of life which makes that work possible. Miss Petts suggested that the Bryn Mawr barn is an excellent place to relax and that it is an ideal distance for a healthy walk or bicycle ride. She also promised that the holes in the roof

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## ANNUAL GERMAN DAY WILL BE HELD HERE

Representatives from seven colleges will gather at Bryn Mawr on April 23 for the annual Intercollegiate German Day. The college is invited to a program including plays, dialogues, folk dances, songs and skits, to be given in Goodhart Hall at 8 p. m. Admission is free.

The program was arranged by Mary Howe DeWolf, '38, president, and Ruth Mary Penfield, '40, secretary of the Bryn Mawr German Club. Between the performances on the stage, Dr. Ernst Feise, of Johns Hopkins, will lead general singing of German songs for which Gordon Grosvenor, '39, will play the piano. Although they are not presenting a part of the entertainment, members of the Delaware College for Women will attend.

The only clue to Swarthmore's performance is that they have asked to have a piano on the stage for Wedekind's *Der Kammermeyer*. With the co-operation of two men from Johns Hopkins, Goucher will give three short dialogues by Mörike, Flex and Goethe, and also a part of *Schneewittchen*, which, from their request for seven chairs, cups, knives, forks and spoons, promises to be *Snow White*.

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## COLLEGE CALENDAR

Saturday, April 23.—Camera Club Exhibit. Common Room. Intercollegiate German evening. Goodhart, 8 p. m.

Sunday, April 24.—Nadia Boulanger Concert. Deanery, 5 p. m. Leslie Glenn will speak in chapel. Music Room, 7.30.

Monday, April 25.—Fourth Flexner Lecture by Dr. Edwin Gay. Goodhart, 8.20.

Tuesday, April 26.—Current Events, Mr. Fenwick. Common Room, 7.30. Peace Council Meeting. Common Room, 8 p. m.

Wednesday, April 27.—Peace Day. Vera Dean will speak. Goodhart, 11 a. m.

Friday, April 29.—Glee Club performance of *Patience*. Goodhart, 8.30.

Saturday, April 30.—*Patience*. Goodhart, 8.30.

Sunday, May 1.—Lecture on Russian Folk Music by Prof. Alfred J. Swan. Deanery, 5 p. m. Leslie Glenn will speak in chapel. Music Room, 7.30.

Monday, May 2.—May Day. Fifth Flexner Lecture by Dr. Edwin Gay. Goodhart, 8.20.

Tuesday, May 3.—Current Events, Mr. Fenwick. Common Room, 7.30. Two-piano Recital by Edward Steuermann and Michael Zadora. Goodhart, 8.30.

Wednesday, May 4.—Industrial Group Supper. Common Room, 6.30.

## Social Change Caused Agrarian Revolution

### Enclosures Only Minor Cause Of Breakdown of Mediaeval Economy, Says Dr. Gay

Goodhart, April 18.—In his third lecture on the *Economic History of England during the Renaissance*, Dr. Gay discussed how the changes in the agrarian structure were affected by the enclosure movement and by the new position of the social classes. The breaking down of the old manorial system, he explained, caused a much more fundamental and widespread change than did the enclosure system, notable only in a relatively small part of England.

Since this revolution in the positions of social classes began early in the fifteenth century, the great price rise of the next century should only be considered an accelerating force to the movement's growth.

The chief characteristic of the English movement was the development of a new attitude. Out of the mediaeval, self-sufficient, economic communities, based on the principle that every man should have equal opportunities, grew the sixteenth century commercial society. Besides this break from personal relationships, the period is also marked by the technological change from the open field to the enclosure system.

But, Dr. Gay emphasized, the movement toward agrarian change was general and tendencies similar to the English struggle can be found in the history of the continent. By the late fourteenth or early fifteenth century, landowners everywhere demanded a freer hand with their tenants and wished to turn services and payments in kind to cash.

This was particularly true in the great grain section of northwestern Germany. The serfs there were freed against their will and their strips of land consolidated, although not enclosed as in England. Freeholders then obtained these strips through hereditary leases.

By the sixteenth century, prices rose, and the rents, previously considered as economically fair, decreased in actual value. Any attempt to increase the rents, however, met with the strong opposition of the tenants who were usually backed by the courts. The reason for this court backing lies in the refusal of the landlords to pay taxes. Under the old manorial

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## Completed Plans for New Library Wing Are Announced by Miss Park in Chapel

### Addition is to Contain Quita Woodward Memorial Reading Room, Space for 20,000 Books, Offices, Seminaries, Classrooms for Art and Archaeology

### HOPE SOON TO BUILD OPPOSITE ROCKEFELLER

(The following article is an extract from Miss Park's communication to the May Alumnae Bulletin in the new Library Wing.)

Taylor and Goodhart Halls and the M. Carey Thomas Library are composite buildings, each serving under one roof several ends. The library in particular not only looks after Bryn Mawr's books, but supplies the large working room for undergraduates, the seminaries for graduates, and the offices for the faculty; that is, it fulfills these three functions as far as its space allows. For lack of space, fifteen thousand volumes are housed on the third floor of Taylor, and the scenic libraries in Dalton. At least one seminary must be shared inconveniently by two departments; the number of offices is far short of the number of the faculty who need them, and if the one hundred additional undergraduates are to ask even occasionally for space in the reading room they will, to be plain spoken, not find it. But, as all Bryn Mawr graduates know, across the back cloister wall toward Rockefeller the uncut stones have always silently bespoken additions to all these resources.

However, our ambitions have soared higher than the fulfilling of these needs, and in 1935 the board asked the architect, Mr. Sydney E. Martin, to draw plans for a building completing the present resources of the library and, besides, housing adequately and acceptably the two departments of Art and Archaeology which have done their work in crowding and discomfort. These plans were drawn. Stacks in the basement, more stacks with a few seminaries and offices on the first floor, more offices and special stacks for the libraries of the Art and Archaeology Departments on the second, the two departments' seminaries, offices, lecture rooms and library on the third floor, and on the fourth three exhibition rooms for permanent or temporary use.

The cost of this building was estimated to be about \$350,000. Toward this sum out of our Million Dollar Gift we counted \$180,000, approximately \$100,000 from the gift of Dr. and Mrs. Woodward in memory of Quita Woodward, 1932, \$50,000 given in honor of President Thomas by Ella Riegel, 1889, \$10,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow in memory of Elizabeth Bigelow, 1930, and a number of smaller but especially designated gifts. Miss Riegel's later bequest to Bryn Mawr, though by its terms it could not supply funds for the construction of the building, could provide for its maintenance. So by the difference between the cost of the building and the money in our treasury we hung between desire and accomplishment. We devised unsatisfactory plans to meet the dilemma—the completion, for instance, of the basement and the first floor, or the erection of the shell of the whole building with, we feared, an all too gradual progress toward the finishing of the interior.

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### Mlle. Boulanger in Recital

The Deanery Entertainment Committee will present a program of choral music by Mlle. Nadia Boulanger on Sunday, April 24, at 5 p. m. in the Deanery. Mlle. Boulanger is head of the Department of Music at the Ecole Normale de Paris and Professor of Harmony at the American Academy of Fontainebleau. She is in the United States as visiting professor at Radcliffe College. She will be assisted by Mme. Gisele Peyron, soprano; M. Hugues Cuenod, tenor, and M. Doda Conrad, bass.

### USERS AND CREATORS BATTLE OVER DETAILS

Goodhart Hall, April 14.—In chapel Miss Park outlined the somewhat changed plans for the new Library Wing which is to be started this spring. The addition will be smaller than formerly reckoned and the Art and Archaeology Departments will have temporary quarters on the second floor until a separate building can be erected for them on the green across the street from Rockefeller. Means for raising funds for this new building are already under discussion.

The former plan for the Library was to add a large wing which would provide more room for books, more offices and a permanent place for the departments of Art and Archaeology. However, an addition which would fulfil all these requirements could not be covered by the 180,000 dollars allotted to this purpose by the million dollar drive. With this in mind, Miss Park devised the present plan which has been adopted.

The new wing is to be added to the south end of the cloister. The basement and first floor include stacks, cloak rooms, which will be installed later, and a large reading room. Removable partitions are being put into the second floor which will provide Art and Archaeology lecture rooms, offices and studios. When these departments move out, the partitions may be removed and the space used for other purposes. The third floor has a long gallery, receiving only north light, for picture exhibitions.

Underground passages connect the basement of the wing to the rest of the Library. At the southwest corner the now unused door will be opened up to provide a main entrance. Just inside this entrance the large reading room will be placed. This room is to be a memorial to Quita Woodward whose parents contributed largely to the fund for the building.

Residents of the new hall will have access to the Library through two doors on the south end of the wing, which will save them many a step. Miss Reed is overjoyed at the increase in reading matter this addition will allow. She estimates a jump in our book capacity from 56,000 to 70,000 volumes.

Meanwhile, the battle between the Plan Committee appointed by Miss Park and Thomas Martin, the architect, is in progress. It is the inevitable battle over details between user and creator. However, ground will be broken before we leave college and the noisy construction completed before our return.

## DARROW SPEAKS ON ATOMIC MAGNETISM

Music Room, April 14.—Dr. Karl K. Darrow, of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., and author of *The Renaissance of Physics*, spoke to the Science Club on *Magnetism in the Atom*. He explained two experiments on the magnetism of small particles which have had an influence so important upon modern physics, particularly in the realms of light and quantum mechanics, that their implications have not yet been fully developed.

Dr. Darrow gave the evidence for the modern theory to explain magnetism and other related aspects of atomic behavior. In 1829 Ampere had linked electricity and magnetism by showing that the fields of force produced by a magnet and by a circular current in a coil of wire were identical. The coil had a field corresponding to a bar magnet through

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## THE COLLEGE NEWS

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## The Subtle Common Room Game

There is a continual plea for more undergraduate questioning at Common Room discussions. This, it seems to us, is a side issue; the real need is for more intelligent and provocative questions, regardless of who asks them. The meeting following Mr. Laski's talk perhaps reached a new low, but nevertheless one closely approached by many former discussions. Speakers with definitive and radical opinions generally seem to provoke irritatingly complacent and futile questions; mild, inoffensive lecturers are only made the butt of a few sympathetic inquiries over which no argument could possibly arise.

The fault seems to lie chiefly in the "hidden-ball" strategy employed by most contestants. This strategy is calculated to produce a battle of Titan wits, which successfully eliminates the possibility of either player degrading himself so far as to employ facts or state his opinions plainly. The prospective baiter, having found a point on which he absolutely disagrees (or decidedly agrees) with the speaker, and being firm in the conviction that he could prove his point if he wished, asks a question. This question is subtly worded so that, presumably, the erring speaker will fall into some glaring blunder or illogicality when he attempts to answer. The questioner can then leap gleefully upon his prey. Mr. Laski deprived most of his questioners of the fruits of victory by employing exactly the same tactics of concealing his facts and avoiding open battle. We, for one, certainly do not blame him.

The fault is common to students, faculty, and outsiders, and perhaps results from the fact that the only people who ask questions at all are those who are sufficiently well-informed to have fairly definite opinions. We can make three suggestions. First, that the uninformed do not fear to ask for information. Second, that those who have information will state what is relevant clearly and simply and call on the speaker to refute their conclusion. In all probability, he will answer in kind; or, if he still chooses to cavil, this in itself should be a fair indication of who is right. There are, to be sure, times when the logic of the speaker's argument or his deceptive use of words with two meanings may rightly be challenged, but even then we think that a more straightforward method could usually be employed. Third, the chairman might to advantage restate questions when this seems necessary. At least, he might attempt to summarize the discussion and clarify the point at issue, at those frequent times when questions all seem to center around one point but never reach it.

It is true that too few undergraduates take part in discussions. But these passive members might eventually be drawn in, and might at least acquire some information, if the braver and better informed listeners would state their questions more directly.

## In Philadelphia

## Movies

Aldine: *The Adventures of Marco Polo*, in which Gary Cooper teaches the Italians to eat spaghetti and the Chinese to kiss. Coming: *Beloved Brat*, with Bonita Granville as another spoiled brat; also Dolores Costello and Donald Crisp.

Arcadia: *Girl of the Golden West*, a musical with too little of Nelson Eddy, younger and slimmer, and too much of his handsome rival, Walter Pidgeon. Jeanette MacD. too, of course. Coming Tuesday: *Bluebeard's Eighth Wife*.

Boyd: *Mad About Music*, another Deanna Durban musical with excellent acting by Herbert Marshall and Arthur Treacher. Coming: *Joy of Living*, a comedy with Irene Dunne and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.

Earle: *Island in the Sky*, murder on the seventeenth floor with Policeman Michael Whalen and Gloria Stuart. Beginning Friday: *Battle of Britain*, musical comedy with Victor McLaglen, Louise Hovick, Brian Donlevy, Cab Calloway and orchestra on stage.

Europa: *Le Bonheur*, an implausible, mediocre French film, with Charles Boyer and Gaby Morlay. Also a revival of *The Blue Light*, drama of the Italian Dolomites with Leni Reifenstahl.

Fox: *In Old Chicago*, revival of Chicago fire with Mrs. O'Leary's cow, Tyrone Power, Alice Brady, Alice Faye, and Don Ameche. Coming: *Her Jungle Love*, adventures in the South Seas (or maybe it's Africa), with Dorothy Lamour and Ray Milland.

Karlton: *Jezabel*, billed "half siren, half angel, all woman!", with Bette Davis, Henry Fonda, and George Brent.

Keith's: *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*, produced by Walt Disney.

Palace: *Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm* goes on the air with Shirley Temple, Randolph Scott, Gloria Stuart, and Jack Haley.

Stanley: *Fools for Scandal*, a farce with the French comedian Fernand Gravat as baron and cook, and Carole Lombard, movie star. Beginning Friday: *Test Pilot*.

Stanton: *Prison Nurse*, a routine jail break, with Henry Wilcoxon and Marian Marsh. Coming Saturday:

## To the Editor of The College News:

It is perhaps with the utmost timidity that I write this letter; for after all the article in last week's News, which I criticize, was far too conscientious as far as reporting on my own activities was concerned. The truth is that in the report on the Model League of Nations Assembly at Rutgers, April 7, 8, and 9, I feel the College News unduly lauded Bryn Mawr to the detriment of its friendly neighbor, Haverford, which was far more worthy of congratulations than was the Bryn Mawr delegation. Out of thirty-one colleges, although it represented only a small nation, Haverford won the silver cup for having the delegation which throughout the sessions did the finest piece of work. We, as Bryn Mawrers, are prone to joke about and make fun of the Haverfordians, while finding them much needed support when we hold competitions with Swarthmore, or give German plays, or hold other social functions. Moreover, let it never be said that we don't appreciate the fact that Haverford is a fine college or that we are unwilling to give it credit for its achievements, when that credit is indubitably deserved.

LOUISE MORLEY.

## FOR NIMBLE-WITS

Six students, Anne, Barbara, Catherine, Delia, Edna and Frances, go to Bryn Mawr. They are majoring in Psychology, Physics, English, History, Biology and Chemistry, not respectively. Further information shows that:

- (1) The psychology major is a Junior and lives in Denbigh.
  - (2) Anne is married.
  - (3) Barbara, Catherine and Edna are classmates and wear blue athletic costumes, but Barbara has little time for exercise because of laboratory work.
  - (4) Edna's cousin, the Biology major, is hall president in Pembroke East.
  - (5) Frances was sent to Merion to exchange for Edna's roommate, the history major, on Tuesday.
  - (6) The physics major is a class behind her sister (one of the other five). She is also the chemistry major's student advisor.
- What is each student's major?  
Solution on page 6.

King of Newsboys, Horatio Alger stuff, Lew Ayres as the newsboy millionaire, and Helen Mack.

Trans-Lux: *Nazi Conquest No. 1, a March of Time* about the conquest of Austria and also United States prison conditions. Also *Tuna Fishing* and *Mickey's Amateurs*.

## Theater

Chestnut: *Pins and Needles*, with the original New York cast from the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Erlanger: *Private Enterprise*, an Amory Hare play about the Salzburg Music Festival, with Mariana Flory and Richard Barrows.

Forrest: *Cornelia Otis Skinner in Edna His Wife*, a monologue from Margaret Ayer Barnes' novel. Beginning Monday, May 2: *I Married an Angel*, a Rodgers and Hart musical comedy starring Dennis King, Vera-Elina, and Charles Walters.

Locust: 1937 Pulitzer Prize Winning Comedy, *You Can't Take It With You*, by Hart and Kaufman.

Walnut: *Beginning Monday: Brothers Ashkenazi*, with Maurice Schwartz and the Yiddish Art Theatre Company.

## Music

Academy of Music, Thursday Evening: *Il Trovatore*, presented by the Civic Grand Opera Company of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy conducting: *Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 5 in D major, for Harpsichord, Violin, Flute and Strings; Beethoven's Symphony No. 1 in C major; and Brahms' Symphony No. 3 in F major.*

## Suburban Movies

Seville: *Of Human Hearts*, successor to *Make Way for Tomorrow*, with Walter Huston, James Stewart, Beulah Bondi, and John Carradine. Beginning Friday: *Gold Is Where You Find It*, a technicolor outdoor epic.

Gerge Brent and Olivia de Havilland are the lovers, Claude Rains the villain, of course. Sunday and Monday: *International Settlement*, melodrama of Shanghai's fall with the glamorous Dolores Del Rio and George Sanders.

## CAST OF TRIFLES

A tragedy, *Trifles*, by Susan Glaspell, has been chosen as the second one-act play to be presented by the Players' Club on May 6 or 7. The cast of the other, a farce by George Bernard Shaw, *Poison, Passion and Petrifaction*, was announced last week. Both plays are to be given in order to raise money for the Cornelia Otis Skinner Theater Workshop. Scenery will be omitted for economy's sake.

Mrs. Hale ..... Julia Harned, '39  
Mrs. Peters ..... Eleanor Emery, '40  
Hale ..... Martha Dewitt, '41  
County Attorney .... Babs Black, '41  
Sheriff ..... Virginia Sherwood, '41  
Director ..... Fifi Garbat, '41  
Properties ..... Betty Lee Belt, '41

## WIT'S END

## DON JUAN

(Canto XVII Continued)

I left Don Juan in a parlous plight,  
Divested of his woman's prudery,  
But Munch's bark was louder than his bite.

After a look of some severity,  
He softened at the sentimental sight—  
His hero of romantic poetry,  
Bowing his curly head and slate-grey eye  
Over a plate of cheese and apple-pie.

"Let me explain," said Juan with a blush,

Surprising for this gay Lothario,  
"The reason I came here in such a rush,

Clothed in this strange apparel,  
don't you know,  
Was, without any beating round the bush,

Meant to be neither serio, comico,  
Grotesque, tragico, or just for fun,  
But to be in the class of forty-one."

"You never will outgrow your boyish ways,"

Said Lemuel fondly. "Have a cigarette.

I needn't tell you that it hardly pays  
To try to fool us. No one's done it yet."

He beamed benignly through the bluish haze.

"Besides, your traveling costume,  
don't forget,  
Even to my way of thought, was pretty frowzy,

In fact, to use my colleague's lingo,—  
lousy."

Well, to be brief and to the point, Don Juan

Decided to become a Bryn Mawr don,

And since he feared his very name would ruin

The student virtue, called himself Don John,

Which is an ancient name and not a new one,

Though little used since Shadwell put it on.

Shadwell, you know, was victim of the abidin'

Rancorous hatred of the poet Dryden.

Don John, or Doctor John, they called him now,

Couldn't decide what to be teacher of.

He wasn't bad at history, anyhow,

And even better in the Art of Love.

But there was no one rich who could endow

An academic unit of the above,

So Juan, clothed in gown and horn-rimmed glasses

Started from scratch, inspecting various classes.

(To be continued)

Tuesday and Wednesday: *The Girl Was Young*, child actress, Nova Pilbeam, in her first ingenue role. Excellent mystery story.

Suburban: *Captains Courageous*, the 1937 Academy Award Winner Spencer Tracy in a sea picture with Lionel Barrymore and Freddie Bartholomew. Friday to Monday: *Arsene Lupin Returns*, the retired super-thief romps again. Melvyn Douglas and Virginia Bruce as the uninhibited pair. Also the much talked about government film, *The River*. Beginning Tuesday: *Sally, Irene and Mary*, Alice Faye, Fred Allen, and Tony Martin in an unfortunate comedy.

Wayne: *The Kid Comes Back*, Morris' first fighting picture. Dull. Friday and Saturday: *Of Human Hearts*, sad film, with Walter Huston, James Stewart, and Beulah Bondi. Sunday and through Monday: *Gold Is*

## Theatre Review

In his production of Thornton Wilder's *Our Town* Jed Harris has proved conclusively that a play without scenery can be effective. The atmosphere is not framed in an elaborate backdrop, but grows out of three or four chairs, a couple of ladders, and a few well-chosen words. The script and acting have been simplified to match.

Mr. Wilder's play lovingly tells the tale of two ordinary families in an ordinary New Hampshire town, Grovers Corners. The plot is unfolded for the audience by Frank Craven, who assumes various roles in the course of the play and is also responsible for shifting the scenery. Leaning comfortably against the proscenium, Craven draws the audience into a small town setting and introduces the actors as they go briskly by, intent on their businesses. Imaginary chickens squawk in the yard. The milkman's horse clatters in, a big grey brute with shaggy hair. He and the reins he is continually shaking are, of course, invisible.

In this comfortable and, one might think, uninteresting atmosphere a boy and girl grow up together, fall in love, and marry, to be separated by death in the last act. In its bare outline the play seems dull, not worthy of as much acclaim as it has received. The author has no real message; even his observations about death in the close of the play seem relatively unimportant. There is no statement to be proved. However, *Our Town* is one of the most exciting plays on Broadway. By the beauty of his words Wilder has accomplished what he set out to do; he has written a marvelously moving play.

Happily Jed Harris has done an excellent job of casting. Frank Craven plays his part with sincerity, and though overacting in his part would have been easy, he never approaches it. He is admirably supported by his son, John Craven, and Martha Scott, who make their first real debut in New York this season. Miss Scott should be particularly cited for her performance in the last act. She speaks as a voice from the dead while her living, and therefore ignorant husband, grovels at her feet. Possibly a little puzzled by the author's meaning, she does her best to clarify it for the audience.

*On Borrowed Time*, a play also dealing with death, centers about an old man, a charming little boy, and a Mr. Brink (Death) who watches most of the play from the top branch of an apple tree. *Our Town* is conventional in plot, unconventional in production while, in contrast, *On Borrowed Time* uses regular props and is built on an unusual story.

The play may sound a little too fantastic when its action is reviewed. This impression is erroneous. Its humor is the best that has found its way into the theater this winter, guaranteed to please the most fastidious. More important, the acting is superb. Dudley Digges gives one of his most likeable performances in recent years as Gramps, the oldish gentleman with a devil-may-care tongue. His characterization smacks of a vigor and zest which only the best grandfathers can acquire. He never resorts to tricks, as does Ethel Barrymore in *Whiteoaks*, to show he is old and should by all rights be dead.

Self-assured Peter Holden, aged seven, does an amazingly expert job as the impudent but adorable Pud, the apple of his grandfather's eye. With a tremendous amount of charm Master Holden assumes a professional and well-poised nonchalance which captivates his audience.

Frank Conroy and Dorothy Stickney are excellent in the supporting roles. Mr. Conroy (Mr. Brink) subtly underplays his part at times, thus preventing any morbidity that might darken the tone of the play. He never allows himself to become melodramatic, which must be a great temptation in the tenser moments of his stay in the tree.

Jean Adair and the remaining members of the cast assist in every way to make *On Borrowed Time* one of the most finished and enjoyable plays which has graced the stage of the Longacre Theater.

O. K.

*Where You Find It*, rip-roaring prospecting with George Brent, Olivia de Havilland, and Claude Rains.



## Laski Brands English Rule as Reactionary

Continued from Page One

In 1934 the government was allowed special powers to suppress disorder in crises. This may be invoked in any so-called emergency and permits the widest interpretation of "disorders." The Prohibition of Uniforms Act of 1936 practically prohibits mass meetings of Communists or unemployed.

Additional evidence that the present government's sympathies tend away from democracy and toward fascism is found, Mr. Laski believes, in its foreign policy. After consistent championship of struggling democracies during the Victorian period, England in 1917 spent billions of dollars in an attempt to down the emerging Socialist regime in Russia. More recently, Anthony Eden, refusing help to the hard-pressed democratic party in Spain, remarked that the war was "a matter of faction," and no affair of England's. Throughout the post-war period England has made no attempt to check the Fascist powers.

In tracing the rise of the Labor movement, Mr. Laski noted that until 1919 no one doubted the permanence of democracy in Great Britain. Labor unions developed as the defense of the workers against bad conditions; gradually they extended activities into the theatre of politics, but as long as capitalism granted periodic concessions, Labor did not probe the theoretical justification of capitalist democracy, but remained a wing of the Liberal party. Actually, said Mr. Laski, even from 1906-1914 it was evident that "the marriage between the Liberal party and the Labor party was continually on the threshold of legal separation—if not in pursuit of divorce."

Divorce was delayed by the Fabian society which backed Mr. Sidney Webb's philosophy of the "inevitability of gradualness," and so put Labor ideologically on the wrong ground. After proving, to their own satisfaction, the moral and logical weaknesses of capitalism, the Fabians outlined a program of nationalizing and liberalizing step by step. By this capitalism would be undermined, until it finally abdicated. A Labor majority would then legislate in Socialism.

Most Socialists see that capitalistic democracy is now in a phase of economic contraction, in which the contradictions of the two systems are becoming increasingly evident. "Either capitalism must suppress democracy, or democracy transform capitalism," said Mr. Laski. In this period of contraction, Liberals and Conservatives have banded together in opposing any concessions to the unions. Consequently, Labor has become more and more certain that socialization of the means of production is the only action that will give workers a share in the very real advances in technology and science.

However, Mr. Laski pointed out, Laborites realize that a successful revolution cannot take place except under certain special conditions which are not likely to exist in Great Britain. As long as the machinery of constitutional government is available, Labor will not resort to force.

Mr. Laski mentioned one measure which, if enacted, might force Labor to abandon democratic methods. The national government could reform the House of Lords so that a future Labor ministry would be unable to force the upper house to yield by threatening to appoint new peers. Such a measure would remove the valuable safety valve which now effectively prohibits tyranny by the Lords.

If, in the crisis of 1936, the King had refused to accept his ministry's advice, the government would have resigned, thus setting the precedent that a king can virtually dismiss his cabinet. Realizing this danger, Labor consistently supported Prime Minister Baldwin and helped force the final abdication of the King in obedience to his advisers.

### Engagements

Virginia F. Hessing, '38, to Frank Proctor, of St. Louis, Mo.  
Katherine B. Bingham, '38, to Dr. Allen Ledyard de Camp, Fayetteville, N. C.

### Swimming Team Dinner

The annual dinner for the members of the Swimming Team was held on Thursday, April 14, in Goodhart Hall.

Mary Howe de Wolf won both the individual championship and the individual diving championship cups. The interclass cup was awarded to the class of 1941.

Elections for next year's officers were as follows:

Captain, Helen Link.  
Manager, Anne Wight.

Assistant Manager, Eleanor Emery. A committee was then chosen to investigate the possibility of having more outside swimming meets on the schedule next year.

### New Building Plans Reported to Alumnae

Continued from Page One

Now suddenly a new and generally acceptable plan takes the place of these. The Building Committee has proposed it to the architect, to the board, to Dr. and Mrs. Woodward, to the faculty, and in particular to the two departments for which the first plan made special provision, and they have all accepted the idea with eagerness and some excitement. By commencement time, then, we expect to show you a new plan complete for our new venture. Across the west wall of the library will be built the wing, rising higher than the North and South Wings by its roof, and with approximately the same width as theirs; that is, providing a corridor and rooms opening from it on one side. Through the present door on the south side of the library, unfinished and so far never used, above which Quita Woodward's name will be cut, students and faculty will enter the wing named for her and find a beautiful reading room, her special memorial, with her portrait, we hope, looking down from over the fire place on other students who love books as she did. In the basement will be the stacks, and more of them on the first floor, so that there will be space for over 70,000 books. Many additional offices and seminaries, and two lecture rooms will be on the first and second floors.\* The cost of this building will be completely covered by the sum we have in hand.

Then as soon as possible the college will set out to persuade some friend, who perhaps may not even know us now, to build us on the corner of the Wyndham land opposite Rockefeller Hall a building for the departments of Art and Archaeology, simple, compact and beautiful, where there will be space to add, when it is given us, the studio laboratory which Miss King hoped for, where every student of Art and Archaeology can try a brush and pencil, or a chisel, for himself; for the Department of American Archaeology which so appropriately we could add to our present fields; and for a small fireproof museum.

In the interval, and may it be a short one, before this building is given us, the departments of Art and Archaeology will occupy the second story of the new wing, thus spreading out a little in comparison with their present quarters. Wherever it is possible movable partitions on this floor will be built so that when the two departments move into new quarters the most convenient possible arrangements can be made for the use of the floor by the other departments.

\*The original plan called for the elimination of the present cloakrooms across the front of the library and the extension of the present stack floors to take their places. Provision in the new plan will be made for

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## Darrow Speaks on Atomic Magnetism

Continued from Page One

its axis. An experiment by Einstein in 1912 showed that the charged particles in a magnetized substance act so that they may be considered as miniature circular currents, all oriented in the same direction.

In 1923 Gerlach and Stern published an experiment which gave mathematical proof that these particles were the individual atoms, each possessing its own north and south poles. In an unmagnetized substance these small magnets counteract one another to give a neutral effect. When the substance is magnetized in an electric field the individual atoms are lined up all in the same direction so that they produce a cumulative north pole at one end and a south at the other. A permanent magnet is a bar of iron which has had its atoms fixed in this position.

In the mathematical proof, the phenomena of electric or magnetic attraction were further reduced to a relationship between the motions of parts of the atom. Various derived values have been found to check with one another. These show the analogy so often drawn between the solar system and the atom to be still more applicable, for the electrons, besides spinning around the nucleus of the atom also spin on their own axis.

Einstein's experiment is said to be the only one the great theorist ever performed. A bar of iron, set up so that it could be magnetized or demagnetized at will, was suspended from a fine thread in which could be measured any twisting motion that might take place in the bar. Whenever the bar was magnetized, it twisted. He found this motion to be the equal and opposite reaction to compensate for internal twist in the atoms. The final results showed that the spin of the electrons on their own axis was chiefly responsible for this motion. The production of an angular momentum by this spin showed that the electron possessed mass. Theoretically, on looking down at the atoms from the top, the miniature currents would all be seen running clockwise whenever there was produced a south pole above the bar.

Gerlach and Stern sent a stream of uncharged atoms between the poles of a magnet so that they landed on a photographic plate. The final print showed that all the atoms, on passing through the magnetic field, were lined up to have their axis of polarity parallel to the direction of the field, with their pole either up or down. Those whose north poles had been nearer the north pole of the magnet were repelled so that they landed near the south pole side of the plate, and vice versa.

This last experiment gave an important clue to the behavior of elements in chemical combinations. In

plumbing in the basement though the complete transformation may not be possible at once.



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KATHARINE GIBBS School

## New Baseball Hour

The Department of Physical Education wishes to announce that an extra hour of baseball has been arranged for Tuesday afternoons at four.

## SOLUTION

(Problem is given on page 2)

Since Anne is married, she cannot live in residence and therefore is not the psych, the bi or the history major.

Since Frances was made to exchange to Merion she is a freshman and therefore not hall president. And she is not the bi major or the history major for whom she exchanged.

Since the psych major is a junior, she cannot be Frances, nor the three whose class color is blue. Accordingly, Delia is the psych major.

Since the bi major is a hall president, she cannot be a sophomore and thus Barbara, Catherine and Edna, the only remaining possibilities, must all be seniors.

Since the physics major is a class behind her sister, she cannot be a senior. As she is also a student advisor, she cannot be a freshman. Thus all but Anne are eliminated.

Since Barbara exercises little because of lab, she cannot be the history or the English major.

Since the chemistry major is Anne's student advisee, she must be Frances, for the other students are all juniors or seniors.

Since Edna's cousin is the bi major, Edna is not the bi major, nor is she the history major, because her roommate takes that course.

By elimination:

Delia . . . . .Psychology  
Anne . . . . .Physics  
Barbara . . . . .Biology  
Frances . . . . .Chemistry  
Edna . . . . .English  
Catherine . . . . .History

the atom of neon, an inert gas which will enter into no chemical combinations, there are ten electrons and the motions of those around the nucleus and on their axis are found to counteract one another exactly so that the total effect is neutral. In the sodium atom, which has eleven electrons, the first ten are arranged as in neon and there is nothing to neutralize the effect of the motions of the extra electron. Thus the orbit of this eleventh electron acts like the coil of current which produces a magnetic pole at either end. This electron is said to explain in part, the great ease with which sodium enters chemical compounds.

## Tennis Ladders Formed To Select Best Players

Class of '41 Has Contributed Seven Squad Members

The members of the Tennis Squad and the Advanced Class have been chosen. Both groups have been formed into ladder tournaments with an arrangement whereby the two top players of the Advanced Class may challenge the two bottom players on the Squad. Anyone who is not on either ladder may challenge the two bottom players in the Advanced Class and, if victorious, substitute her name on the ladder. It is hoped that this may prove the fairest way of having the twenty-six best players in the College receive the benefit of Mr. White's coaching and also of choosing the best players for the team. If sufficient interest is shown (i. e. by the amount of challenging) a second team will be made up and several games arranged.

The Class of 1941 has contributed the most tennis players. Of the ten members of the squad, seven are Freshmen.

The two top members of the Advanced Class are C. Hutchins, '41, and C. Kellogg, '39. The members of the squad are as follows:

M. Whitmer (captain), '39; L. Laughlin, '40; B. Auchincloss, '40; E. Lee, '41; M. Squibb, '41; M. Lazo, '41; N. Boyd, '41; H. McIntosh, '41; H. Biddle, '41; A. Chatfield-Taylor, '41.

## Annual German Day Will be Held Here

Continued from Page One

Princeton has composed its own skit under the *lustig* title *Bier Her*. A group of folk dances will be presented by Johns Hopkins. Bryn Mawr and Haverford will close the program with their performance of the 18th century satiric comedy *Die Stumme Schönheit* by J. E. Schlegel.

Before the entertainment the performers and faculty members from the several colleges will meet at a buffet supper. At 10.45 there will be an informal dance in the gymnasium to which all German Club members are invited.

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PUBLIC OPINION

To the Editor of the News:

The current A. S. U. membership drive and the preparations for the April 27th Peace Demonstration make it appropriate at this time to bring up the question of the relationship of the A. S. U. to current student opinion.

It is obvious that Bryn Mawr students will never be in complete agreement on social and political problems. Something would be radically wrong if they were. On the other hand it is axiomatic that students, whatever their opinions, should take an active interest in local, national, and international affairs. Therefore the college offers courses in Economics, History, Politics, Psychology and Social Economy. Extra-curricular organizations also exist. The League is primarily interested in all-important local and individual problems. The International Relations Club and the Peace Council cover the wide field of world affairs. The A. S. U. is a nation-wide organization, with chapters on two hundred campuses, which emphasizes the positions of the student in relation to social problems and works to defend academic freedom in colleges that are not as fortunate in that respect as Bryn Mawr.

I look on the clubs as an opportunity for students to put their knowledge and ideas to the test of practical application. Uninformed by the faculty, they learn by their successes and by their failures. Certainly student organizations often think wrongly. They have often been criticized, but they justify themselves because they have educational value. There are two reasons why the A. S. U. has been criticized more than the other clubs. One is that it deals with controversial issues in a way that is sometimes provocative. The other is that although much unfriendly criticism comes from outside, not enough constructive help comes from within. The present membership drive is primarily directed towards those liberal critics who agree with only a part of the A. S. U. program. We invite them to join and "work from within".

To belong to the American Student Union, one must agree with a part of its platform, but it is not necessary to agree with the whole of it. The program is changeable and is determined by the membership. Controversy is a valuable stimulus to thought. Members who disagree with the national program adopted at the Vassar Convention, are free to act in opposition to that program and to try to change it at the next convention. The only restriction on them is that they should not use the name of the A. S. U. for causes that it officially opposes. National Secretary Joseph

P. Lash's editorial in the current issue of the *Student Advocate* stresses the variety of opinion that may be included among the members:

"The A. S. U. was established not merely with the purpose of uniting left-wing students against fascism but through that unity to fuse all liberal-minded students on the campus into a powerful student organization that would be steadfast and effective in defense of student interests as well as of such general social objectives as peace, democracy and security. Both the student who believed in the capitalist organization of society and the student who advocated socialism could support these objectives. . . ."

The Bryn Mawr chapter has 55 members, of whom four are communists; none that I know of are orthodox socialists. The communists are willing to do more than their share of the work. On their shoulders, therefore, and on the shoulders of a small group of over-worked liberals rests too much responsibility. The greater part of the membership does not take enough initiative. This may partly explain why the A. S. U. has a reputation on this campus for being "communist."

Most of the present controlling group is either going to graduate this spring or will be too busy next year to be very active. So there is a great need for members who will carry on, who will take responsibility, who will help frame policies and see that the work is done more calmly and less haphazardly than it has been in the past. This is a challenge to the unaffiliated liberals, both non-members and inactive members.

Active members will be rewarded by contacts and chances for discussion with students from other campuses, and by opportunities to observe student party politics at, for example, district conventions. They will also have chances, through investigation, to learn about local labor conditions, public education problems in this city and there will probably be another chance to go to Washington, to urge passage of Federal student aid bills. Of course, the A. S. U. sponsors lectures and discussion groups at college. It often cooperates with the International Relations Club and the Peace Council for this purpose.

Those interested will find the A. S. U. program printed in full at the back of Joseph Lash's pamphlet, *The Campus, a Fortress of Democracy*, a copy of which is on the A. S. U. membership table in each hall, and on the A. S. U. shelf in the New Book Room. Briefly, the A. S. U. stands for: 1,

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EXCERPTS from EXILE

(Mr. Howard Gray kindly submitted the following letter from Elizabeth Bingham, '36. She is now in Jerusalem tutoring the daughter of Dr. M. B. Hexter, who is connected with the Jewish Agency in Palestine.)

Dear Dr. Gray:

My adventure, as I call it, began in the excitement of a strike. The crew of the American Export Liner, *Essex*, demanded a bonus of 250 dollars and insurance of 25,000 dollars for going through the troubled Mediterranean in September. This, the company said, was impossible, and until a settlement was reached the passengers were put up in the McAlpin Hotel.

Ponto Delgada in the Azores was our first stop. The landscape there is gorgeous and in comparison the poverty-stricken people appeared drab. A pineapple plantation was the most interesting thing there. The fruit, grown entirely under glass, requires two years to ripen and sells for 1 dollar and 25 cents in the islands, but for less in England. The islanders' aim is to export as many as possible.

There were far fewer warships in Gibraltar than we anticipated. They were, no doubt, on patrol. The authorities there changed our course in order to avoid mines. From the moment we entered the Mediterranean, however, an enormous American flag was spread over our upper deck. It served us well for we met no trouble although we were twice challenged and asked our destination.

There is little of historical interest in Alexandria so the majority of those on board took the first train for Cairo. As I had planned to go to Cairo for my Christmas holidays, I decided to spend two days in Alexandria. The museum of the Græco-Roman era is worthy of a visit, and Pompey's pillar of Aswan granite is lovely. However, the series of catacombs found in 1900 with its many wall paintings and carvings was most interesting. The city is more alert and modern than I expected and its theaters and shops seemed almost western.

From the beginning I have been most enthusiastic about Jerusalem. There are some things about it which I shall miss greatly when I return to America. The sunsets are glorious and I never tire of watching the changing haze on the Hills of Moab. The hills are as bare as elephants' backs, but their coloring is exquisite. My favorite occupation is observing the people of all kinds, conditions, races, nationalities and religions. There are Arabs, Jews, Greeks, Germans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Abyssinians, Turks, Hungarians, Armenians. These and many more walk the streets together.

The land is far from the peaceful one it should be. Everyone hoped that conditions would improve with the establishment of military courts and the infliction of the death penalty for the carrying of unlicensed fire arms. Such has not been the case. The trouble is too deep-seated to be easily eradicated. The Arabs want their independence and are determined to rid the land not only of Jews, but of Englishmen, too. The Jews are just as determined to win the land England provided for them.

The present administration in Palestine is blamed for much of the recent unrest. Early Arab offenders were dealt with too leniently and felt that they could continue to commit outrages without apprehension. Even I have been initiated by a bomb explosion only a block and a half away. At another time two Arabs were shot right outside our house in the Jewish quarter. The present government is more firm, however; searches are common and no one is spared inconveniences.

Realizing that there would be no peace during my stay here, I decided after six weeks not to delay my sight-seeing. Escorted by a Franciscan friar, I have had a most profitable and interesting time.

Of all the sights I have seen, to me

A collective security program for Peace. 2. Academic freedom. 3. Extension of Federal student aid as embodied in the American Youth Act. 4. Educational opportunity for all classes and all races. 5. In cooperation with labor and other progressive groups, it is dedicated to the realization of a society of peace and plenty. 6. It is independent of any political party, but local chapters may support local candidates who stand for the above principles.

Dues are 35 cents and may be put on pay day.

HELEN JACKSON COBB, Chairman,  
A. S. U. Membership Committee.

Council Hears Petition  
'For Senior Automobiles'

Continued from Page One

would be mended.

After dinner, Miss Park described the new Library Wing and passed around the architect's sketches. The Art and Archaeology Building, to be situated on the large grassy plot opposite Rockefeller Hall, will be built as soon as the 200,000 dollars needed for it are raised. Mrs. Chadwick-Collins felt that it was easier to raise 200,000 dollars for a separate building than 100,000 to equip the shell of a joint Library and Art and Archaeology Wing. Miss Park pointed out that according to the new plan, the Library Wing will architecturally complete the Library which was originally left unfinished, and, at the same time, the Art and Archaeology Building, when built, will have room to expand indefinitely. The old plan did not provide for any expansion and might have spoiled the looks of the Library.

the Garden Tomb is most real. On the hillside a skull can be seen and the garden which John mentions as the place of the Crucifixion. The tomb itself satisfies the description in the nineteenth and twentieth chapters of John's Gospel, and the evidence is far more convincing than that given me about the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Nevertheless this, too, is an interesting place, especially on a Sunday morning when the Copts, Syrians, Armenians, Greek Orthodox and Roman Catholics hold services simultaneously. St. Helena's Chapel is one of the many in the Church where that lady is thought to have found the True Cross. Hewn out of the rock, the chapel is quite dark except for a beam of light coming from a window near the ceiling, and the walls of the stairs leading down to the chapel are covered with Crusader's Crosses.

Continued on Page Five

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### Excerpts From Exile; Letter to Mr. Gray

Continued from Page Four

The actual Via Dolorosa, which is three metres below the present one, is another interesting place to visit. There on the stones one can see reliefs of the Roman Games, which were carved on them.

Visiting Jericho and the Dead Sea was an unforgettable trip. The mountains and hills are unbelievably bare. Even after rain they are only thinly covered with grass. Jericho with its green fields and trees is a relief when it comes in sight. The ruins of ancient Jericho are pointed out to the visitor, the foundations of houses and the walls which collapsed when the proverbial trumpets were blown.

A few days after Christmas I started for Egypt. My ten days there were delightful. As neither Cook's nor the American Express were having groups going from Palestine I had no alternative but to join a Jewish party. It was made up of German, Austrian, Russian, Polish and Lithuanian Jews, all feeling downcast at present because of conditions in Europe. They managed to speak a little English and as I could do the same with German, we managed splendidly.

At Gaza and Arab Sheikh and several followers bound for Mecca boarded the train. The whole countryside turned out to see them off and to kiss the Sheikh's hand. The trip itself, from the fertile orange grove district of Palestine through the increasingly barren land until one is actually in the Sinai desert, was fascinating. For a while the train skirted the ocean and here palms flourished.

The Cairo Museum is one of the richest in which I have been. Many of the early works appealed especially to me, in particular a wooden statue entitled Sheikh-el-Balad, which dates from the Fourth Dynasty. The head is exquisitely carved; the statue would be a masterpiece in any age. The Tut-Ank-Hamen collection is amazing; there are three golden mummy cases, quantities of golden statues of the King and various gods, alabaster jars, weapons and, most astounding, a pair of linen gloves, perfectly intact.

The tombs hidden away in the Valley of the Kings are fascinating. It is fortunate that it never rains in Luxor or these tombs would have been washed away centuries ago. Tut-Ank-Hamen's tomb is less elaborate than some of the earlier ones and the walls of one room only are painted.

### Chapel Speaker to Return

Mr. C. Leslie Glenn, of Cambridge, will be the speaker at the next two chapel services. Mr. Glenn spoke here on three Sundays last year, and won, by a large margin, the vote for the most popular speaker of the year. Mr. Glenn is also an excellent discussion leader, and everyone is invited to the Common Room after his talk.

### Brand Blanshard Speaks For Collective Security

Continued from Page One

is that of complete neutrality. Its advocates believe that in case of war, the United States should refuse to send munitions, financial aid, or the necessities of war to either side; that it should prohibit Americans from traveling in countries at war, and from volunteering for their armies; and that no belligerent ships should be allowed to touch at American ports.

Dr. Blanshard believes that during a war, neutrality might prove successful, although, since nations go to war chiefly for psychological reasons, the possibility is a very slight one. His most serious objection is that such a system would prove to be a "ridiculous and immoral surrender to the forces of fascism," a refusal to discriminate between the aggressor and

Seti I's tomb, dating from the Nineteenth Dynasty is the most remarkable of those that I saw. Rooms and corridors are covered with the most exquisite painted reliefs, which are as fresh as the day they were put on. In the spring I am planning to see the rest of Palestine and Syria. I should very much like to visit Petra too, but I fear there will not be time enough. On my way back I hope to have a glimpse of Europe and then I shall be willing to settle down once more to life in America.

(Signed)

ELIZABETH BINGHAM, '36.

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Bryn Mawr 2060

the victim.

The arguments usually advanced against collective security are, first, that it cannot be employed without dragging the United States into war and destroying the innocent as well as the guilty. Socialists also argue that since wars are simply conflicts between rival forces of capitalism, it is better to keep out of them altogether and to work for the good of the workers at home instead.

In reply, the supporters of collective security declare that a people as a whole must be held responsible for the acts of their nation. The only way to check aggression is to confront the aggressor nations, such as Germany, Italy and Japan, with the threat of the power of the collective action of the democratic countries.

Following his discussion, Dr. Blanshard also read and approved the tentative resolutions that the Peace Council will offer for passage at the Peace Day demonstrations. These are as follows:

I. We urge American leadership in naming aggressors and applying embargos to aggressors which shall include munitions, raw materials, loans and credits. We urge the United States government to cooperate with other nations to support the proposal for a world anti-aggression Conference for this purpose.

II. As a means to this end we support the recent proposal of Representative Scott of California that an unofficial embargo be imposed on supplies to aggressor nations.

III. We urge the repeal or modification of the Neutrality Act in order to discriminate between aggressor and attacked. Specifically, we urge upon our Congress, the immediate passage of the O'Connell Amendment to the Neutrality Act, which embodies this principle.

### Organ Recital

Dr. Edward Rechlin, organist, will give a recital on Tuesday, April 26, at All Saints' Episcopal Church in Wynnewood. His program will consist of compositions by Bach or his contemporaries.

IV. In order to encourage the free flow of goods among nations against whom no boycott exists, and to make it possible for these nations to obtain the raw materials they require, we endorse the Hull Reciprocal Trade Agreement policy.

V. We condemn and urge the defeat of the May Bill as a menace to democracy, since it provides for the drafting of all men and materials for any purpose whatever by Presidential proclamation in time of crisis, peace as well as war.

VI. We favor drastic reductions in armaments which are preparatory steps to war, and therefore oppose the Vinson Bill, which provides for increased military and naval expenditures.

VII. We believe that Compulsory R. O. T. C. should be made optional in schools and colleges as a step towards its complete abolition, and we therefore favor the passage of the Nye-Kvale Bill.

VIII. We wish to register our opposition to teachers' and students' loyalty oaths and other efforts to restrict the freedom of opinion of teachers and students upon current issues of public importance.

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### FUND ESTABLISHED FOR CIRCULATING RECORDS

A Student Record Fund was started this winter to provide a music lending library for the college. To this fund the Music Department has generously contributed 500 dollars and the Class of 1897 has given 50 dollars. To it also the Glee Club is turning over the proceeds of *Patience*. If the experiment is successful and is found to be of real benefit to the students, the Music Department expects to make a further 500 dollar contribution.

Eleanor Taft, '39, will select a committee this spring to work with Mr. Alwyne and Miss Howe to decide on housing, selection and lending rules. One committee member will be chosen from each hall. The biggest problem facing them is the need for new, and good hall victrolas which can be used for concerts and which will keep the records in good condition.

The library ought to be in working order by next year.

There will be a meeting in the Common Room at 4.30 on Monday, April 23, to draw up the final form of these resolutions. All those interested are urged to attend.

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**Dinner for Miss Park**

The American Association of University Women of Philadelphia will give a dinner in honor of Miss Park at the Hotel Warwick, Wednesday, April 20, at 7 p. m. Dean Margaret Morris of Pembroke College, will speak on Fellowships.

**Vera M. Dean to Speak At Peace Demonstration****E. Taft, '39, to Present Outline for Student Activity**

Vera Micheles Dean will speak at the Peace Demonstration on April 27 at 11 a. m. in Goodhart Hall. Mrs. Dean is one of the foremost speakers on the Foreign Policy Association staff and is editor and research associate for that organization. Her publications include *Soviet Russia, 1917-1936* and *Europe In Crisis*, both of which have been used in the first year politics course. At the Peace Demonstration Mrs. Dean will speak on *Europe's Hour of Decision*.

Eleanor Taft, '39, president of the Undergraduate Association, will also speak on *An Active Student Program for Peace*, and will introduce the college peace resolutions. Two preparation meetings are to be held, on April 19 and 26, at which these resolutions will be formulated.

After living in Russia, where she was born, for 16 years, Mrs. Dean came to the United States and received her B.A. from Radcliffe in 1925, her M.A. from Yale in 1926, and Ph.D. from Radcliffe in 1928. Since 1932 she has traveled widely in Europe, studying economic and political conditions at first hand.

**Social Change Caused Agrarian Revolution**

Continued from Page One

system, the landlords had given their military service to the government and in return were declared tax exempt. This they still offered to do. The government, however, needed the money collected from the growing class of peasants more than the military service and were, therefore, inclined to back the tenants in any move they made.

In this district of Germany, the favored tenants soon began to buy up the landowners' rights and large peasant properties resulted. A primary cause for this rise of the peasants lies in the surrender by the landlords of their former governmental power. In this, Dr. Gay pointed out, the locality's development differed greatly from that in England and even from that of northeastern Germany where the peasants were reduced to hereditary subjugation.

Although no legislation declared serfdom illegal in England, even in the sixteenth century cases appear where the landlords could swear that the ancestors of a certain witness were serfs. However, this class stuck so close together and insisted so strongly on their freedom, serfdom soon disappeared. The king's courts recognized the right of a serf's attachment to a new manor while the manor courts gave the serfs copies of the court roll. These copies allowed them the land, but left them subject to the will of the lord and the custom of the manor.

By the end of the sixteenth century, the term yeomen included both freeholders and copyholders. All social stigma was removed from the latter group. The next step towards the

**Errata**

The College News regrets that in its issue of April 13 it attributed a statement made by H. L. Menken to Miss Henderson. The statement, which appeared in the article entitled *Miss Henderson Scorns "Bastard British,"* is as follows: "Great Britain will become an American province, linguistically. The Middle West will be the cradle of American speech."

Mr. Laski was sponsored by the Bryn Mawr Entertainment Committee and his coming required no special intercession. The News regrets its misstatement, also of April 13.

lease system was checked, however, due to the limitation placed on the few potential leaseholders by the landowners' demand for cash rent. Dr. Gay also pointed out that there was a fundamental aversion to any change from the established economic society.

Despite the arbitrary rents, the position of the copyholders became continually stronger. As an important cause of this, Dr. Gay emphasized the susceptibility of the steward class to bribery. By this means, a hereditary copy could be obtained regardless of the custom of the manor. At the close of the sixteenth century the copyholders were probably the most important agrarian group in England, but the next century saw a marked decrease in their number. Out of 180,000 yeomen only 60,000 were copyholders.

These yeomen gained the privilege of fixed rents and were declared tax exempt. As they grew in strength they were led more and more into land speculation, for all during this era ready dissolution of monastic lands

and plenty of capital for land investment is apparent.

The landowners and the leaseholders became united by the former's demand for economic rent and the latter's willingness to pay. These two fought the yeomen class, but were unsuccessful until the eighteenth century.

The English agrarian revolution is characterized by growth of the gentry who played an increasingly important part in the government, of a large group of capitalist farmers, and an underpaid class of agricultural labor. The gentry developed into the ruling class and dominated the Constitutional revolution in the seventeenth century.

The effect of the enclosure movement on the agrarian structure in the sixteenth century was of secondary importance in comparison with that of the changes in the social ladder. A recent study of Nottinghamshire County proved that the enclosures were strictly limited to that land geographically suitable. This referred to natural pasture land and disregarded the arable and natural waste land. Another characteristic of the enclosures is that they took place only in the smaller towns or where the number of copyholders were few.

The shift to the enclosure system

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**Camera Club Exhibition**

The Nucleus Camera Club announces its Second Annual Exhibition of Photographs, to be held in the Common Room, May 1 to May 9. The last day for the entry of prints is Saturday, April 28; copies of the rules for the exhibition are posted in each hall. The Club is offering a prize of a roll of color film for the best picture taken on the Bryn Mawr Campus.

was slow, but a great mass of land had come under the system by the late eighteenth century. The volume of the unemployed and the vagrant increased, and the shifting labor exerted a great force on the growing towns. The enclosure movement also gave added impetus to the more fundamental change in the position of the social classes and helped the gentry, more than in any other country, to become a functional part of the government.

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